(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2956.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1803.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived the ship Commerce, captain Dyer, from Liverpool. Captain D. politely furnished us with his latest London papers, which are to the 31st May, from which we have only room for the following extracts:

LONDON, May 25.

A MAIL arrived this day from Hamburg. Our correspondent in that city, in a letter of the 20th, informs us that it is currently reported there that in the event of a war the French will take possession of that city and of the whole of the Lower Elbe. A letter from a commercial house in Berlin, to one of the first houses in Hamburg, affirms, that the king of Prussia has promised a free passage through his states to the French army destined for that purpose.

May 28.

Our Port letters of this morning will be found particularly interesting. That from Portsmouth states the arrival yesterday of the squadron under Sir Roger Curtis from the Cape of Good Hope, and of that squadron having taken yesterday at noon a French East-India ship, estimated at one hundred thousand pounds value. The same letter brings an account of the capture of the Hazard sloop of war, which event Sir Roger Curtis learned from La Minerve at sea.

Private letters from the Hague, say—"The French army assembling near Nimeguen has for its ostensible destination the electorate of Hanover, but it is a curious fact, that this army is encamped upon the same ground, where, in 1688, the then prince of Orange, afterwards king William III. under pretence of interfering in the dispute then subsisting between prince Clement of Bavaria and the cardinal of Furstenberg, collected the army with which he in November in the same year invaded England. It is true, that the prince of Orange had a fleet of 50 sail of men of war to escort his transports; but it is equally true that the Corsican disposer of the lives and the liberties of Frenchmen, cares less about the loss of whole armies, than the prince did for the safety of one single regiment.

"Without any intent to alarm you, I have heard from good authority, that "French emissaries have for some days been busy in taking an account of the numbers, the names, and the tunnage of all vessels, even schmits, in our different harbours; and that they have in the same manner tried to procure the names and the number of our sailors," but in this they have been disappointed, as all our sailors are attached to the prince of Orange, and detest the French, and have therefore already begun to desert and to conceal themselves. Some official encouragement from England, at this period, might bring you over many of them.

"I repeat again, that my intention is not to create alarm; but vigilance, vigour, activity, and unanimity, are absolutely necessary to counteract the designs of a man, who believes in no other Providence but fortune, and who, hitherto, even in his most desperate enterprizes, has never ceased to be its favourite. Remember, that if one army should really attack Hanover, there are already in this country, in Brabant and on the Rhine, upwards of one hundred and ten thousand men, which are augmenting every day by fresh troops."

May 29.

The recent overtures of France for the renewal of peace, obviously result from the unprepared state of the government to engage in war; after two years of insult and aggression it were folly to doubt its hostility; yet without foregoing the advantage of the moment, our ministers have determined not simply to leave open the door to negotiation, but to promote by all consistent facility, every intercourse which may tend to accommodation.

Reports founded on this fact, combined with some communications which the Spanish, Dutch and Russian ambassadors have recently made to our government, yesterday occasioned a rise of more than three per cent. on our funds.—Consols for opening were in the morning at 59 3-4, being 2 1-2 above the prices at which they closed on Friday; they then rose to 61, from which they declined to 59 3-4; and left off at 60 1-4. This rise, although ascribed to reports of peace, we believe to have been occasioned by speculations, as to the means to be adopted by the minister for raising supplies for the year, conceiving as we do that there does not at the present moment exist the slightest probability of an immediate peace.

We have seen letters from Hamburg, stating, that the senate had made an application to the court of Berlin for its protection of property in that city, in the event of a French invasion. Those letters add, that no answer had been returned. Buonaparte, in one of his gusts of passion, declared his determination to exclude the British from all intercourse with the continent, and, in order to do so, to occupy Hamburg, &c. Consistent with this plan, Portugal is to be seized, and annexed to the Spanish monarchy, if she refuses to shut her ports against us; and Naples is to form another Italian republic, should she disobey the consular mandate for our exclusion. The recent march of numerous French corps into Italy, is supposed to have been combined with this project, the avowal of which has induced the emperor to strengthen his cordon on the Venetian frontiers.

Accounts reached us yesterday from Jersey, of the 25th instant, which state, that two French transports, full of troops, have been captured by our cruisers in la Baye D'Augneme. Their destination is not mentioned. These accounts add, that great bustle prevailed at St. Malo, fitting out privateers.

An expedition to Holland has been for some days talked of; but whatever may be the wishes of government on the subject, we question their present means for such an enterprize.

Buonaparte has intimated to the petty powers dependant on him, that France will not admit of their neutrality in the war; they must either be allies or foes. Holland, Portugal, Spain, Liguira, Cisalpine and Etruria, will be involved in a contest with a power which is nobly struggling for their liberties. We trust it is not possible that Russia, Austria, and Prussia will submit to the exercise of a power which would not only be unjust and oppressive in its immediate operation, but which, if suffered to prevail, must shortly prove fatal to the general independence of Europe.

Buonaparte has twice of late publicly spoken on the subject of his menaced invasion of this kingdom. England, and not Ireland, he has declared to be his object of attack, as success in the former would insure the fall of the latter, while, although victorious in the latter, the former might still resist and baffle his enterprize. He talks of sending his army hither in row-boats during a calm, when our ships cannot act, a measure for which England is better situated than Ireland. That the chief consul is sufficiently enthusiastic to entertain such a project, is very credible; that he will be beaten, should he attempt it, is very certain. Our fleets, active, enterprising, and vigilant, insure us protection from the insult of invasion; but should it by any accident reach our shores, can any man be so lost to the proud and generous feelings of a Briton, or so ignorant of our internal power, as to dread the issue?

The regency of Algiers is stated to have demanded 180,000 dollars from our court, as equivalent for eighteen slaves, who made their escape from Oran in an English vessel. The Spanish court has paid all arrears due to the dey, and has further made a present of 50,000 dollars; these sums were immediately applied to the equipment of three fresh cruisers. The dey threatens the Americans with war, for not sending their tribute in stores, as he required, instead of specie.

Many captures have been made by our cruisers, &c. during the week, amongst the most important are, a rich ship from Surinam, by lord Nelson; a valuable merchantman by Sir S. Smith; another Surinam ship, by the Diamond; and a French East-Indiaman by the Pigmy.

The port of Brest is so closely blockaded, that no vessels can enter it. On Tuesday 5 brigs, making for the harbour, were captured, when three of them proved to be laden with naval stores. Eighteen sail of the line are ordered to be prepared at Brest for service. One of the Deal pilots has been seized at Calais, and five men, her crew, sent to prison.

On Friday arrived at Portsmouth the Diomede, admiral Sir R. Curtis; Jupiter, Braave and Hindostan, from the Cape of Good Hope, together with the Suffolk and Favourite, laden with stores from the same place. This squadron had the good fortune to capture the Re-Union, a homeward bound French East-Indiaman, burthen 800 tuns, and valued at one hundred thousand pounds.—Several more might have been taken had they sooner known of the commencement of hostilities.

A report has been circulated of the capture of the duke of Kent on his way from Gibraltar.

The Hamburg mail has brought intelligence of the adjustment of the differences between Russia and Sweden, by a convention.

The dispatches sent off to the Hague, on Saturday, contained definitive orders to our ambassador to demand an explicit declaration of the intentions of the Batavian government.

Numerous arrests are said to have taken place at Paris—within these few days several emigrants have been sent to the temple.

Private intelligence from France states, that the cordon of 30,000 Austrians on the frontiers of Italy, is complete, but orders have been sent for 15,000 more troops to join it. This has offended Murat, who has demanded new reinforcements from France. Not only the Italian troops, but the French conscripts desert, in bands of 20 or 30 over to the Austrians. Generals Verdier, Pully, and Florella, agree only in their hatred to Murat. The demand of occupying Sicily with French troops has been refused for the third time.

A letter from Algiers, dated April 25, says, Mr. Falcon, the British consul, has been exposed to the most imminent danger. An officer of the regency and a party of guards summoned him to open his house, the domestics fled, the house was broke open, and two Turkish women found in it, were condemned each to receive 500 blows with a stick. One of the slaves having made a confession which criminated the consul and his secretary, they were both seized, sent on board a vessel, and compelled immediately to put to sea.

Our government, it is said, have received advice that the Dutch will not be suffered to remain neutral.

The French have resolved to send no more mails to England; but the English mails to France are sent to Dover in their regular course.

Letters by the Dutch mail state, that an army of 13,000 men, under the appellation of the "Army of Hanover," had been collected at Coverden, in order to be immediately marched against that electorate.

A private letter from Paris says, "On the 12th instant orders were sent for the French troops in Italy to occupy Anconia, Civita-Vecchia, Tarentum, and other ports in the Mediterranean and Adriatic. On the same day, instructions were forwarded to all French agents in Italy, to insist upon the sequestration of all English property."

Another attempt has been made by the French government to renew the negotiation. A new proposition was on Wednesday presented by the Dutch ambassador to lord Hawkesbury; but it was of so inadmissible a description, as to be instantly rejected.

May 31.

The Auckland packet sailed yesterday morning from Dover for Calais, as a flag of truce, with dispatches in answer to those which were received from Mr. Talbot on Saturday. The packet returned in the afternoon, brought intelligence that the two packets which were detained, the Prince of Wales and the Nancy, are to be liberated, and were expected to sail to-day. We have not heard whether Mr. Talbot is to be suffered to return home; we rather think that he is not, for as his return is much wished by his majesty's ministers, he would of course avail himself of the opportunity of coming home in the Auckland packet.

Mr. Liston our ambassador at the Hague, has not, as was generally reported, been thrown into prison; but the consular decree has certainly extended to all the English in Holland. Mr. East, the messenger, has been arrested, and general Victor has ordered the crews of three English packets, and the agent for the packets at Helvoetsluys, to be thrown into prison. Dispatches, we understand, have been sent to Holland, to recal Mr. Liston. M. Schimmelpenninck will of course depart immediately. His present situation must be extremely irksome. It is supposed that a message will to-morrow be delivered to both houses of parliament from his majesty, announcing, that his majesty has ordered letters of marque and reprisal to be issued against the Dutch.

Spain may be expected to obey the commands of France; but Buonaparte will attempt to delay our hostilities against her for the purpose of enabling her to bring home her treasures and galleons. His majesty's ministers, however, will see through this artifice, and we have no doubt will order all Spanish ships to be detained and sent into British ports. The rich Manilla squadron put into Table Bay, as Sir Roger Curtis was leaving the Cape. It consists of a ship of the line and four frigates, all laden with bullion, to the amount, it is said, of *four million sterling*. What riches in store for our gallant tars!

Buonaparte, it seems, attempts to justify himself by the law of nations, which he asserts, gives him a right to seize the persons of British subjects in his territories, because we have taken ships, and made French subjects prisoners without a previous declaration of war. Where did the consul learn the law of nations? In some of his new fangled classes of the national institute?

A formal declaration of war is not necessary. The recal of ambassadors is a sufficient declaration of war, and proves that the two countries are from that moment to be considered as in a state of war. In future, foreigners will be unwilling to visit France; for they will have no guaranty, that the customs and usages of civilized nations will be extended to them.

or that their persons will be respected. The arbitrary power of the first magistrate may in a moment consign them to perish in the dark recesses of the temple, or to rot in the damp dungeons of the Conciergerie.

We informed our readers, that Mr. Tierney was to join the present ministers. He has been appointed treasurer of the navy in the room of Mr. Bragge. The appointment will, we believe, be gazetted this evening. Mr Tierney will certainly be a most valuable acquisition.

The Hazard sloop of war, which was erroneously reported to have been taken, has brought an account of the capture of a French frigate. She was watching the motions of our channel fleet, when admiral Cornwallis, willing no doubt that she should have a nearer view of it, sent a frigate after her. She fired a few guns and struck.

Our Dover letter mentions the capture of a fine French West-Indiaman, and that a heavy firing was heard yesterday evening from the westward.

When Mr. Liston, our ambassador in Holland, discovered the measures taken there against the English, it was suspected that no British messenger would be allowed to leave the country, and particularly it was supposed no one would be able to sail from Helvoetsluys, the usual place of embarkation. To guard against this, Mr. East, the messenger, was sent by the way of Helvoet, and Mr. Wagstaff privately took a boat at Scheveling. The former was arrested. The latter made his way to England.

Our readers will recollect what surprise the Parisian journals affected to express, at the haste with which many of the English departed from Paris, while the late negotiations were going on, "as if the good faith of the French government were not a sufficient security for their safety, even if hostilities should be renewed." With what indignation must they now hear, that that same upright government, in contempt of the usages of all civilized nations, has issued a decree, ordering that all the English who are now in France shall be made prisoners of war.

A considerable number of troops have been recently marched into Calais, or quartered along the adjacent coast. The report was generally accredited at Calais, that the chief command of all the forces in that part of the republic had been given to general Massena, whose arrival from Paris was daily expected. Massena has, during the last two years, been boasting in Paris of the facility with which he could invade England, and many curious conversations; some warm debates on the subject have occurred between him and English gentlemen into whose company he has occasionally fallen. He is one of the most dashing, and at the same time avaricious generals in the French service. He would, no doubt, be very happy to levy contributions on London.

PARIS, May 21.

Telegraphic Dispatch.

The maritime prefect of Brest announces, under date this day, that two English frigates have taken two French ships in the bay of Audierne.

May 23.

An arrete was this day communicated to the three assemblies.

After inserting our orders of council for laying an embargo on French and Dutch ships, and for issuing letters of marque and reprisal, and the maritime prefect's dispatch given above, it orders all French commanders to commence hostilities against English ships. It also orders as follows:

3. All English enrolled in the militia, and not less than eighteen, or more than sixty, or bearing his Britannic majesty's commission, who are now in France, shall be immediately made prisoners of war, to answer for the citizens of the republic made prisoners by British ships or subjects before the declaration of war.

The arrete is followed by a reflection that we have committed hostilities without any declaration of war, and without any of the forms required by nations following the odious principle of a public right set up for ourselves alone.

The Moniteur of the 24th attempts to prove that we have mutilated or suppressed some important documents relative to the negotiation.

The legislative assemblies have, as was to be expected, echoed the sentiments of the government—they have thanked the first consul for his moderation.

The English at Paris, have been commanded to appear within 24 hours before the commandant of that place. They were then to be sent to Fontainbleau.—French funds have fallen to 47 1-2.

BERMUDA, July 9.

There are a number of capital fast sailing vessels here now fit for privateers, some of which might be sent out in a few days, and commissions will no doubt be issued immediately for the purpose; it is just the season to catch the homeward bound merchantmen, which pass at no great distance from these islands.

The fortifications here are immediately to be put in a proper state of defence, and the gun boats are getting ready.

There was a great press for seamen by the boats of admiral Duckworth's fleet at Jamaica lately, which took a number of mariners from the merchantmen; a number of stout Americans voluntarily entered.

BOSTON, July 18.

WASHINGTON.

"There is a history in this man's life, figuring the nature of the time deceased."

We are happy to announce, that the LIFE of WASHINGTON, the materials for which have been collecting and arranging for upwards of three years, and which have excited in the highest degree the literary expectations of both hemispheres, is now so far matured and completed, that two of the volumes are ready for the press. Judge MARSHALL is the biographer.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

Captain Irvin, of the sloop Sally, in 16 days from Antigua, has furnished us with the following information: On the 20th June, the British brig Busy, mounting 16 guns, captured a French ship from the coast of Guinea, with 337 slaves, 120 boxes of gold dust, and 460 elephant's teeth, and carried her into Antigua. On the 22d of the same month, a French sloop, laden with coffee in bulk, and bound for a port in the United States, was captured by the same brig, and carried into Antigua. On the 28th, the captain of the Busy sent his boat, well manned, into St. Pierre's, (Martinique) and cut out a large French merchant ship coppered to the bends, and carried her safe into Antigua. On the 29th, 5 sail of the line, 2 frigates, 2 sloops of war, 3 transports, with 7000 troops on board, proceeded from Antigua on an expedition against Martinique, with the intention of reducing that island. When the intelligence of war reached Antigua, three or four French vessels were lying there, who put to sea on the following night, having considerable property on shore. A very severe impress took place just before the departure of the expedition against Martinique—the American vessels in port were stripped of all their hands in one night, but such as had protections, or could prove their citizenship, were released the next day.

Accounts of the capture of Tobago had been received at Antigua.

A fleet of seven sail of the line and four transports had arrived at Barbadoes, and had captured 10 French transports on their passage.

The Emerald, Centaur, and Blenheim, of 74 guns each, and the Venus frigate, had cut out of St. Pierre's and Port Royal 32 sail of French merchant vessels.

Prices current at Antigua. Flour, 10 dollars; corn, 1 dollar per bushel; staves, £.16 10, currency, per thousand; boards, £.9; beef, 13 dollars; mess pork, 16 dollars.

Captain Stewart, of the British armed schooner John, from Montego Bay, (Jam.) informs us, that the armed brig Hunter arrived at Port Royal 25th June, with dispatches from the British government, announcing the renewal of hostilities. It was said she had captured a French merchant vessel on the passage, and had carried her into Port Royal. On the 15th June, the English fleet of merchantmen, consisting of 43 vessels, sailed for Europe, under convoy of eight sail of the line, two of which were to proceed to the end of the voyage, and the remainder to return to Jamaica. About 11 ships of the line, besides a number of frigates and smaller vessels, were at Jamaica when capt. Stewart sailed.

July 19.

By captain Harrington, who arrived on Sunday from St. Pierre's, Martinique, we are informed that Martinique was blockaded by two British seventy-fours, four frigates and two sloops of war. There were 5000 French troops at Fort-Royal, determined to oppose the British to the last extremity. The inhabitants are favourable to the British.

Flour 18 dollars; beek 23; pork 26 per barrel.

July 20.

IMPORTANT.

The following letter from an officer of the government, was yesterday received by a gentleman of this city, dated

Washington, July 15, 1803.

"The Louisiana treaty arrived last night. The price is *fifteen millions three hundred thousand dollars*, payable ten millions and a quarter in negotiable paper of the United States, redeemable in 15 years, which sum is to go to the French government; the balance is to cover demands of our citizens for French spoliations, payable at the pleasure of the government.—The cession is absolute to the South sea and the line of Mexico; it conveys a territory of *one thousand miles in length by four hundred in breadth*, and actually includes *all West Florida*, and is in all respects without condition or stipulation of any kind in favour of France or any other nation."

BALTIMORE, July 21.

A gentleman of the faculty, advises the use of flannel next the skin, as the most certain precaution against complaints in the bowels.

A HINT.

Amongst the number of esculent roots, the *parsnip* has two uncommon and little known qualities; one is, that it will endure the severest frost, and that it may be taken out of the ground in the spring as sweet as in autumn; the other is, that it may be preserved by drying, to any desired length of time.—This latter quality may suggest a method of preserving so pleasant and wholesome a vegetable for the use of seamen in long voyages, to prevent the scurvy and other disorders incident to a sea-faring life, which is often rendered tedious and distressing for the want of vegetable food, since parsnips dried and pared in tight casks, may be transported round the globe, without any loss of their flavour or diminution of their nutritive quality.

July 22.

CAUTION!

One gentleman only, had 55 dollars, in 5 dollar bank notes, crossed at the bank of Baltimore this forenoon. They were all of the letter X, of that bank, similar to those which have been heretofore described, and had been transmitted to him in a letter from Virginia.

A LETTER

From the rev. Dr. Peters, of London, to the owners and keepers of sheep in the United States of America.

GENTLEMEN,

Formerly I lived amongst you and kept sheep; but could not keep them clean of ticks, enemies of the comfort and health of sheep, and also destroyers of wool and its growth.

Most certainly this inconvenience arose in my ignorance of the efficacious method used in Europe, to prevent or destroy those nauseous insects which are pernicious and mortal to sheep.

It is evident that the climates, food and waters of America are as salubrious to sheep and their wool, as the climates, food and waters of Spain, France, England, or any part of Europe; yet your sheep in America are not so large and healthy, and their wool is not so long and fine as in Spain, France and England. This difference is artificial, and by no means natural: as I will endeavour to prove, by the wisdom, experience and care of shepherds in Europe.

1. The shepherds of France and England, take special care to give their sheep plenty of food, both in winter and summer, that they may never be struck with poverty.

2. They prevent their sheep taking colds, (which stop the mucous matter flavering through the nostrils and brings on the Poke, a mortal disease) by a shelter that keeps off the snow and rain during the severity of winter, and leaving the sides and ends of the shelter open to the winds, necessary to moderate the heat natural to sheep, which resists all cold winds but cannot endure humidity.

3. They at all times keep their sheep clean of ticks, who are generated by poverty, dirt, cold, damps and ill health.

I have said, poverty is kept off by a plenty of food: dirt and colds are kept off by a circulating air under a cover which shelters them from snow and rain in winter—and they keep them clean of ticks by means of an ointment, (which I shall describe) they rub on in October annually in the following manner, and for this reason the shepherds call October, the *anointing month.*

To salve a sheep, the shepherd parts the wool with his fingers on the backbone from the head to the end of the tail, then with two fingers rubs the unction plentifully on the skin or flesh; so that the ointment may spread by heat of the body two or three inches down each side from the ridgebone.

The shepherd then parts the wool as before, two or three inches from the ridgebone, and rubs the unction as before in such abundance, as it will spread two or three inches downwards, then continues the same method all round the sheep. The shepherd will salve a score of sheep in one day; and the unction will kill and destroy all ticks, cure and prevent the scab, soften and supple the skin, promote the growth and increase the quantity of wool. The sheep being freed of ticks will be quiet, comfortable and healthy, whether fat or lean, and whether with a large fleece on or shorn. The expence and trouble is, too small to be mentioned, when compared to the profit, advantage, and humanity of the action. Thus to ameliorate the condition of the sheep in America will increase their numbers, and the fineness and quantity of wool, and thereby enable the inhabitants to supply their wants without the help of Europe.

Considering the advantageous commerce now going on between America and Europe, and seeing how easy it is for America to better her condition by taking proper care of its flocks of sheep and their wool, I have persuaded myself to believe that this communication will merit and secure the attention of all Americans between Panama and Greenland.

RECEIPT.

The mode of making the unction to destroy ticks on sheep, &c.

Take one gallon of tar, put it into an iron kettle, over a slow fire, until rendered liquid; then having eight pounds of salt butter liquidated in another kettle, pour it gently into the tar kettle, stirring them well together, leaving the salt of the butter at the bottom, then increase the fire, and make the tar and butter boil together, stirring them all the time; after boiling pour it into any dish to cool. The next morning the unction will be of a proper inspissation, and fit for use.

N. B. The next day after washing the sheep, they are sheared, and no ticks will appear until the wool becomes long in October, and incommoded by summer damps and ill health, which are removed by a new anointing.

One observation more seems necessary respecting the marine and nitrous salts, which are abundant in Spain and England, when compared with the lakes and interior parts of America. Sheep and cattle in Spain and England will not lick salt, because the air which they breathe supplies them with all necessary salts; but it is exactly the contrary at the lakes, and in the interior parts of America; therefore shepherds must supply their sheep weekly with marine salt, or they will loose their teeth, appetite and wool, consequently their health and lives.

To ameliorate your sheep and wool in America, this article must be strictly attended to.

To the editors of news-papers in New-York.

I hope you will have the goodness to give this letter a place in your extensive papers, and desire all others in the United States to print it in their papers, that every shepherd and planter may reap the benefit pointed out, which to me appear of no little utility.

to the citizens of America, many of whom may yet be as ignorant of this puiſſant cure of ticks on ſheep as I myſelf formerly was.

Should it do any good to my native country, I ſhall be amply paid, and remain with gratitude to you and all coadjutors,

Your, and their very humble ſervant,

SAMUEL PETERS.

London, April 18, 1803.

July 23.

M. Jerome Buonaparte, brother to the firſt conſul, has arrived at Wathington from the Weſt-Indies, via Norfolk. A report incorrectly ſtated that he had come on to this city.

By the Commerce, arrived at Philadelphia, London papers have been received as late as the 31ſt May. Their contents, however, do not appear to be of the greateſt importance. Rumours prevailed that the French were preparing to ſeize upon Hamburg, and that to effect this object they had obtained the conſent of Pruſſia to march the requiſite number of troops through its intervening territory. Reports, of a more feaſible nature, were alſo current that the French were about occupying the electorate of Hanover.

Overtures of mediation had been ſtated to have been made by Ruſſia, in order to put an end to preſent hoſtilities. On this ſubject we copy the following article, as containing the moſt ſatisfactory information on a point of general intereſt.

The proceedings laſt night in the houſe of commons were particularly intereſting and important. Mr. Fox made his promiſed motion for an addreſs to his majeſty, to avail himſelf of the profeſſed mediation of Ruſſia to ſettle the differences between this country and France; and in the courſe of the diſcuſſion which enſued, lord Hawkeſbury candidly ſtated the readineſs of his majeſty's miniſters to explain their views to the court of St. Peterſburg, and readily to accept the mediation of that power. But his lordſhip repeated what he had mentioned before, that no direct or preciſe offer of mediation had been offered on the part of Ruſſia; it was merely of the ſlighteſt ſpecies of aſſurance of mediation. It was however admitted, that, meanwhile, the conteſt into which we have again been obliged to enter, ſhould be proſecuted with vigour, until views of mediation ſhall have been realized; and in conſequence of lord Hawkeſbury's candid ſtatement, Mr. Fox withdrew his motion. [*Lon. pap. May* 28.]

We are authoriſed to ſtate, for the information of the proprietors of ſtock in the public funds of the United States, that although the principal of the ſix per cent. ſtock to be created by virtue of the treaty with France, is reimburſable at the treaſury of the United States, the intereſt is payable in Europe.

[*Nat. Intel.*]

J. T. CALLENDER.

On Sunday laſt Mr. Callender was accidentally drowned in James river, near this city. He was taken up ſoon after, and ſome efforts were made to recover him. The water being ſhallow where it happened, it is ſuppoſed that he was affected either by the cramp or by a fit. He went into the water for the purpoſe of bathing, which was his uſual practice. His remains were decently interred on the ſame evening, and on the day following the funeral rites were performed by the rev. Mr. Blair. [*Virg. Gaz.*]

July 25.

We have given in this morning's paper the principal part of the news received at Philadelphia, by the Commerce, which left Liverpool on the 3d of June, London papers are received by this arrival to the 31ſt of May; it will not be deemed unimportant.

It appears that the Engliſh entertain conſiderable apprehenſion of being viſited by Buonaparte. Nor will theſe apprehenſions appear vain, when the character of that extraordinary man is taken into the account. Paſſionately fond of military glory, he has always appeared jealous when an opportunity of extending his fame, as a general, could not be embraced; nothing is done while any thing remains to be done, has always been his motto. An army is now collecting near Nimeguen, on the very ſpot where William of Orange aſſembled his army to invade England, upwards of one hundred years ago. The Engliſh recal the circumſtance, and ſeem to think that the romantic turn of the conſul might induce him to make choice of the very rout of the Dutch prince. This is as probable as that this army, ſtated at upwards of 110,000 men daily augmenting, ſhould be deſigned for the invaſion of Hanover, for the conqueſt of which, if not oppoſed by Pruſſia, one fifth of the number would be too many.

It is conjectured in London, that Mr. Talbot, who remained behind lord Whitworth, is detained at Paris; no other way can they account for his not returning agreeably to the wiſhes of the king.

Conformably to the decree of the conſul to make all Engliſhmen priſoners of war, an Engliſh earl (Yarmouth) has been arreſted at Calais, when going to Paris to conduct his counteſs to England.

The Britiſh tars proſecute the war with their accuſtomed vigour, and as far as they have had an opportunity with their uſual ſucceſs. Beſides the veſſels mentioned in the extracts from the Engliſh news, it appears that their cruiſers have captured a great number of French and Batavian merchantmen.

From the BALANCE.

Perhaps there is not a more aſtoniſhing [illegible] of petrifactions in the weſtern world, than is to be ſeen about half a mile ſouth-eaſt from the court-houſe in Schoharie county. And, what is almoſt as aſtoniſhing, it has never been noticed by any geographer or naturaliſt. It is a hill, whoſe ſize almoſt entitles it to the appellation of a mountain, which may be pronounced a mere maſs of petrified ſhells. I went to the top of the hill (which is ſome thouſand feet higher than the ground where the court-houſe ſtands) and examined the rock as I went up, and then along the top of the ridge for one half mile. The rock is generally covered with a thin ſoil, but lies bare at different intervals, not far diſtant from each other, in its whole extent; and in ſome places projects from the ground ten or twelve feet. Every inch of the rock exhibits petrified ſhells in their perfect form.

In one place I broke off a piece of the rock, in a deep fiſſure, ten feet from the ſurface of the rock, and found it to be of the ſame compoſition. Wherever the rock is expoſed to the ſun, it reſembles limeſtone; where it is hid from the ſun, it is dark, coarſe and rough. There is one thing particularly worthy of remark. Although it is a ridge ſo elevated, that no water of a petrified quality, or otherwiſe, can poſſibly run there. I ſaw a bench of moſs, which a gentleman found there, perfectly petrified.

I have no leiſure, neither am I enough of a naturaliſt, to inveſtigate and make due reflection upon this wonderful phenomenon; but I hope this communication will excite the curioſity of ſome ingenious naturaliſt to do juſtice to the ſubject.

PUER.

Livingſton Ville, Schoharie county.

Annapolis, July 28.

WE are authoriſed to ſay that the preſent Governor of Maryland will ſerve in the legiſlature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their repreſentatives at the next election. 2

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be OFFERED for SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 15th day of Auguſt next,

THE perſonal eſtate of JOHN WELLS, deceaſed. A credit of three months will be given to thoſe who purchaſe to the amount of 20 dollars, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, under that ſum the caſh will be required. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock, at the late dwelling of the deceaſed.

P. SHERWOOD,
JOHN B. WATKINS, } Executors.

Annapolis, July 27, 1803. 1

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the ſubſcribers, have taken out letters of adminiſtration on the eſtate of JOHN WELLS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 16th day of Auguſt next, and thoſe who ſtand indebted are requeſted to ſettle the ſame immediately.

P. SHERWOOD,
JOHN B. WATKINS, } Executors.

Annapolis, July 27, 1803. 1

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, June 30, 1803.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, James Anderton, care of Edward Whitman, Iſaac Andrews, Annapolis; Mrs. Aderſon, Anne-Arundel county.

John Brice, George Bevans, Joſeph Bright, care of James Mackubin, Mary Boody, care of John Brice, Annapolis.

Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan (6); James St. Cole, Annapolis.

John Davidſon, Thos. A. Digges, Thomas A. Davis, Obediah Downer, Charlotte Davis, care of Harry Folks, Annapolis.

Joſeph Evans (2), Samuel Eliot, Mr. Ellery, Annapolis.

Chriſtopher Frye, Annapolis; John Franklin, Weſt river; James Froſt, Anne-Arundel county.

John M. Gantt, Annapolis.

Nicholas Harwood, William Harwood, Mr. Howard, ſheriff, Samuel Haywood, Aquila Hall, William Hawkins, John Hurſt, Samuel Hawod, Annapolis.

Thos. Johnſon, Thomas Johnſon, of Ben. Annapolis; John Johns, Sadley Farm.

Lloyd M. Lowe, Annapolis; Thos. Linſicum, South river.

Elizabeth Middleton, Richard Mackubin (2), Annapolis; Nehemiah Miller, Anne-Arundel county.

Catherine Plains, William Proût (3), Annapolis.

Samuel Ringgold or John Scott, Ridgely and Weems (2), Gaſſaway Rawlings, Elijah Redmond, Annapolis; Richard Richardſon, Weſt river.

Rachel Sheriff, Philip Stewart (4), Annapolis.

John Thomas, Annapolis.

Joſeph Wyatt, William Whetcroft, S. Watſon, Wm. Wallace, Thomas Walter, Annapolis; Mary Worthington (2), Anne Welch, care of Dr. Welch, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money. 1

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing thoſe who may have property for ſale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, Auguſt 17, 1802.

C. MILLS. 3

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY young negro woman, with a male child, two years old. Alſo a negro man, about twenty-two years of age; the man and woman have been accuſtomed to all kinds of houſe work, and the woman can ſew and knit, and is an excellent ſpinner on the large wheel. Inquire of the printers.

July 5, 1803. 4

THE ſubſcriber being appointed truſtee by the honourable the high court of chancery for the purpoſe of ſelling the real eſtate of *Henry Ridgely*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, the plantation lately occupied by the ſaid Henry Ridgely, where his widow Rachel Ridgely now lives, with the improvements thereto belonging, and other parts of tracts of land adjoining the aforeſaid plantation, ſituate in Anne-Arundel county, and within one mile of Mr. Charles Waters's mill, near the head of Magothy river, on Monday the eighth day of Auguſt, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at eleven o'clock. The purchaſer of the whole, or any part of the ſaid property, will be required to give bond, with ſecurity, to the truſtee, for the payment of the ſame, with intereſt, within fifteen months from the time of ſale.

The creditors of the ſaid deceaſed who have not yet exhibited their claims will bring the ſame into the chancery-office, within three months from the day of ſale, properly authenticated.

July 13, 1803. 2 FRANCIS CROMWELL.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery, the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on a credit of fifteen months, on the premiſes, on Friday the twelfth day of Auguſt next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the ſame hour and place,

ALL thoſe tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the names of GOVER'S FERN, KNIGHTON'S PURCHASE and BROUGHTON ASHLEY, lately in the tenure and occupation of Gilbert H. Smith, deceaſed, containing together 324½ acres of land, more or leſs.

The terms of ſale are, that the purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall give bond, with good ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe money within fifteen months from the day of ſale, with legal intereſt thereon, and upon the ratification of the ſale by the chancellor, and the payment of the whole purchaſe money, the ſubſcriber, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, ſell and confirm, to the purchaſer or purchaſers, his, her, or their heirs, the land to him, her, or them ſold, and all the right, title, intereſt, and eſtate therein and thereto, of Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceaſed, and of all perſons claiming by, from, or under them.

It is further ordered by the chancellor, that the creditors of the ſaid Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceaſed, who have not yet exhibited their claims ſhall bring the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, into the chancery court, on or before the twelfth day of November next.

THOMAS ROGERS, Truſtee. 2

COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE, Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his ſtay (which will be until the cloſe of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all deſcriptions that may ſtand in need of repainting, and that in the beſt manner, with arms, creſt, cyphers, &c. he pledges himſelf to execute the ſame in the beſt manner from the common mode of varniſh to the durable poliſh.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the ſign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803. 2

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Calvert county, a negro mam called JEM, but commonly calls himſelf JEM COOLAGE, but as he is an artful fellow, I expect he will endeavour to alter his name, and paſs for a free man. He is twenty-four years of age, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a very dark complexion, has a ſmall lump on one ſide of his face. Had on and took with him two new oſnabrig ſhirts, and two pair of trouſers, a pair of old light coloured caſſimer overalls, an old blue broad cloth coat, and ſeveral other articles of cloathing unknown. It is expected he is gone to Annapolis, as he was hired ſome years paſt to Mr. Burton Whetcroft, of that city, and has many acquaintances there; he has alſo a ſiſter living at Mr. Zachariah Duvall's, on the north ſide of Severn, where it is expected he will endeavour to harbour. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS for apprehending the ſaid fellow and bringing him home, or ſecuring him in any gaol ſo that I get him again.

EDWARD H. WILSON.

July 16, 1803. 2

LAST NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted for the Maryland Gazette, Advertiſements, &c. are once more earneſtly requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances. It is ſincerely hoped that proper attention will be paid to the above requeſt, or compulſory meaſures, though extremely diſagreeable, muſt be reſorted to.

FREDERICK GREEN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. CONVENIENCY, TYLER'S ADVANTAGE, GARDINER'S MEADOWS, and INDIAN FIELDS, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

HENRY HARDEY,
JOHN F. HARDEY,
ISEDORE HARDEY.

July 1, 1803. 3

FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803. 3

MRS. KEY,

PRESENTS her respects to the patrons of her school, and with regret informs them that she is under the necessity of declining the business of tuition, that she may use proper means for the recovery of her health.

She acknowledges the encouragement she has received was beyond her merit; and will ever retain the most grateful sense of their favours.

Annapolis, July 11, 1803. 3X

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of WILLIAM MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the fifth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 5th day of July, eighteen hundred and three.

SARAH MERRIKEN,
JOSEPH EVANS, } Executors.

3

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of JOHN TUCKER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby warned to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, to

SARAH TUCKER, Administratrix.

Annapolis, July 11, 1803. 3X

NOTICE, that the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the first Monday in August next, to receive all just claims against the said county.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. C. A. A. Cty.

July 5, 1803. 4X

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JOSEPH, who says he belongs to GRIFFIN GARLAND, of Richmond county, Virginia, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a dark smooth skin; his cloathing a white flannel short coat, an old long yellow cloth coat, a pair of old fustian pantaloons, an old white shirt, a pair of old white yarn stockings, a pair of old shoes, one of them longer than the other, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of Saint-Mary's county, Maryland.

May 30, 1803. 7

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of SARAH JOICE, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all who are in any manner indebted to the estate of the said Sarah Joice are desired to make payment, to

WILLIAM JOICE, Administrator w. a.

June 25, 1803. X

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his cloathing; he is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

17

SHERIFF's SALES.

By virtue of a *fieri facias*, to me directed, will be SOLD, on the premises of RICHARD HOPKINS, for READY MONEY, on Thursday the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock,

NEGROES, horses, and wheat; taken at the suit of William Taylor, use of Caleb Dorsey, of Thos. B. use of Henry Howard, and for officers' fees, taken as the property of the said Richard Hopkins.

4X HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 6, 1803.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, out of the general court of the western shore, will be SOLD, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock,

ALL the lands whereon THOMAS WARFIELD now lives, lying on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, and sundry negroes, consisting of one woman, three boys and a girl, taken as the property of the said Thomas Warfield at the suit of Allen Quynn, administrator of William Goldsmith, and for officers fees.

4X HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 5, 1803.

Sheriff's Request.

AS this is the last year of my sheriffalty, and wishing to close my business against the fall, as I mean to leave the city of Annapolis, I humbly request that all persons indebted either for fees, taxes, or otherwise, will come forward and make payment, or disagreeable measures will be taken to enforce them, and more particularly those that are in arrears, as directions to my deputies of that nature are given, and no request of postponement whatever will be attended to; in this mode of procedure there will be no respect of persons.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 5, 1803. 4X

NOTICE.

THAT the creditors of BENJAMIN WATKINS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet the executors of said deceased, at Mr. Caton's tavern, at Annapolis, the first Monday in August next, to receive their dividend of the bonds and notes taken for the sale of the personal property. Sale made agreeable to the direction of the orphans court, and by consent of creditors.

ANNE WATKINS,
WILLIAM HARWOOD,
JOHN WATKINS, of Step. } Executors.

X

The high bred Horse SPOT,

WILL cover mares this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Craggs's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Sprigg's Careless, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Pacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep forrel, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old, is a sure foal-getter; some of his colts may be seen at Poplar-Island, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the state. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at John Hicks's stable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JOHN HICKS, Groom.

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

WILLIAM COE.

Annapolis, March 26, 1803. 11

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,

THOMPSON'S SEASONS, an elegant edition, with plates,

The Noble Wanderer,	2 vols.	NOVELS. London editions, elegant binding.
Lottery of Life,	3 do.	
Orphan of Stangford,	3 do.	
Lady of the Cave,	3 do.	
Castle of Cathness,	2 do.	
Helen of Glenross,	4 do.	
Frederick,	3 do.	
Rinaldo Rinaldini,	3 do.	
D'Israeli's Romances.		

Forsyth on Fruit Trees, Parke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Addresses to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap ditto.

Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin and superior gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Ink-powder, Slates and slate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Pasteboard, &c.

Annapolis, June 21, 1803.

IN COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraphe, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE it enacted, *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals; whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation thereof.

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out-houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 29

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osnabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of Elisha.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.

40

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.